Academically Qualified/Professionally Qualified Policy
College of Business and Economics

Preface:

AACSB International accrediting Standard 10 requires accredited schools to report the percentage of Academically Qualified (AQ) and Professionally Qualified (PQ) faculty. Each accredited school is charged with developing AQ and PQ definitions that are consistent with its own mission so that faculty accomplishments can be viewed in their proper context. This document provides COBE’s definitions for the AQ and PQ classifications.

**Academically Qualified (AQ)**

“Academic qualification requires a combination of original academic preparation (degree completion) augmented by subsequent activities that maintain or establish preparation for current teaching responsibilities.” A faculty member is classified as AQ if the following conditions are met:

1. He or she has appropriate academic preparation in the teaching area as evidenced by a doctorate or appropriate terminal degree in the teaching area, or a closely associated area, and
2. He or she has published a minimum of two (2) peer-reviewed articles within the most recent five- (5) year period, or earned a doctorate or appropriate terminal degree within the five- (5) year period.

Under *special circumstances* a faculty member may be classified as AQ even if he or she doesn’t expressly meet the two conditions listed above. Only the Dean can approve AQ classification under such special circumstances and he or she is responsible for justifying all special circumstance AQ classifications to the AACSB International visitation team.

**Professionally Qualified (PQ)**

“Both relevant academic preparation and relevant professional experience will be required to establish a faculty member as professionally qualified.” A faculty member is classified as PQ if the following conditions are met:

1. He or she has appropriate academic preparation in the teaching area. A master’s degree in the teaching area, or in a closely related area, is normally evidence of sufficient academic preparation, and
2. He or she has substantive professional experience related to his or her area(s) of teaching. Examples of professional experience include, but are not limited to, previous business or professional positions and previous and/or ongoing professional consulting activities.